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The successful operations of the Neighborhood Youth Corps are described in this Department of Labor document. The publication consists of brief comments about the program's achievements in various cities and includes some graphic and statistical presentations. (NH)

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THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

THREE YEARS OF SUCCESS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS
THREE YEARS OF SUCCESS

UD 007 684

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Willard Wirtz, Secretary

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
Stanley H. Ruttenberg
Assistant Secretary and Manpower Administrator

BUREAU OF WORK-TRAINING PROGRAMS
Mark Battle, Administrator

In his message to the Congress on poverty over one year ago, the President reiterated in very clear terms his challenge to the American people to eliminate social disadvantage:

"Let it be said that in our time, we pursued a strategy against poverty so that each man has a chance to be himself.

"Let it be said that in our time, we offered him the means to become a free man--for his sake, and for our own."

The success of the Neighborhood Youth Corps over the past three years is helping to prove the practicability of this objective.

Since the program got underway in January 1965, more than 1½ million job opportunities have been opened up for young Americans from poverty stricken families.

In local projects in every state and territory of the Nation, young people who once faced a future filled with frustration and failure now have the opportunity to make some sense out of their lives.

Disadvantaged youth from all ethnic groups have profited from the Corps. A survey last year showed that 41.9 percent of the in-school enrollees and 52.7 percent of the out-of-school enrollees were non-white – most of whom were Negro youth.

Because of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, school dropout and delinquency rates have been cut as thousands of hard-core unemployed youth have been placed in jobs.

By permitting potential dropouts to earn much-needed money to buy books, lunches and clothes, NYC is enabling a large body of disadvantaged young people to stay in school.

Reports from across the country attest to the program's resounding success in this regard:

- The Pittsburgh school system last May reported a 4.2 percent dropout rate for NYC enrollees, compared with 8.4 percent for all students in the city's 16 high schools.
- The Washington school system last June reported that dropout rates for NYC youngsters, normally 20 percent, had been cut to less than 2 percent.
- Minneapolis reported a 4 percent dropout rate for NYC enrollees in the 1966-67 school year, compared with a 15 percent rate for all students in the city's 11 high schools.

In addition to providing invaluable work experience to these children of poverty, the NYC also has been instrumental in securing college scholarships for especially promising youngsters:

- In Philadelphia, scholarships have been secured for 37 enrollees.
- In Charleston, S.C., scholarships have been secured for 29 enrollees to attend Ohio's Wilberforce University.
- In New York City, full scholarships have been secured for 35 enrollees to attend Dallas' Bishop College starting this semester.

So, across the country, there are thousands of heart-warming stories of youngsters getting their first chances to develop their full potential and become productive, law-abiding citizens.

The NYC out-of-school program has also registered impressive results. A recent survey by an independent consulting firm showed that, from 5 to 15 months after leaving the program, 70 percent of the out-of-school enrollees have improved themselves.

- 59 percent were back in school or in a training program.
- 11 percent of the female enrollees had become housewives.

There are also encouraging reports that youngsters get into less trouble with the law after their experience in the NYC.

- A judge in Dayton, Ky., credited the Corps with a 30 percent drop in juvenile delinquency in that town.
- In San Antonio, Tex., juvenile delinquency in 1966 dropped 12.6 percent in slums where NYC was operating, while jumping 5.5 percent in high income areas of the city and county.
- A Los Angeles newspaper reported last year that only 1 percent of the 2,000 enrollees in an NYC project had been convicted of crime; 50 percent of them had previous criminal records.

Across the Nation, small and large cities alike—including Washington, Los Angeles and San Francisco—have credited NYC with decreases in juvenile crime rates.

NYC has also played an important role in helping bridge the gap between the poor and the law. By last autumn, more than 2,500 enrollees were working in public safety jobs throughout the Nation. In Newark, Detroit, the Virgin Islands and three other communities, they were called police cadets.

Others were called sheriff's aides, correction officer's aides or public safety cadets. Many of these young people had previous police records.

The performance of these and other NYC enrollees during the summer racial disorders won high praise from municipal officials. Newark Police Director Dominick A. Spina called the performance of the Newark Police Cadets "magnificent." The Cadets (as did their counterparts in Detroit) worked 12-hour shifts, manning police department switchboards and performing other routine but important tasks, freeing regular officers for riot duty.

Other NYC youngsters helped to prevent racial disorders in Mansfield, Ohio, and East Harlem, and they helped cool flare-ups in Minneapolis, Tampa and Dayton. "I hesitate to contemplate how many more people would have been involved in this riot had it not been for the Neighborhood Youth Corps," said Detroit Mayor Jerome P. Cavanaugh.

NYC is also helping to solve critical shortages of workers in the health-service field throughout the Nation. In Fiscal 1967, 30,000 enrollees worked as aides to nurses, lab technicians and other public health professionals.

A new avenue for training jobless out-of-school youth was provided by the 1966 amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act. NYC enrollees are now permitted to receive job training in private industry. Thirty-one private employers in Dallas, Jersey City, Alameda, Calif., Bridgeport, Conn., and Evansville, Ind., are already giving enrollees job training, wages and fringe benefits, while NYC continues to provide supportive services, such as remedial education, medical attention and counseling. The Labor Department has earmarked $15.3 million for 6,500 job opportunities in industry during the 1968 Fiscal Year.

A flood of praise regarding the program's effectiveness has been offered by persons who have supervised enrollees and by others interested in helping the disadvantaged. In Tucson, Ariz.,Nelba Chavez, field probation officer for the State of Arizona, said:

> "I feel that the Neighborhood Youth Corps is one of the most worthwhile and rewarding programs. In my many contacts with youngsters, I have had the opportunity to see drastic changes in attitude and behavior because of the emotional and financial support a job has given them... The Neighborhood Youth Corps jobs have helped to create feelings of self-worth and have given these youngsters the motivation and initiative to become better citizens with a goal in life."

In Brockton, Mass., Allan R. Offringa, director of the city's United Fund, said:

> "We wish to compliment you for the fine way in which the local Youth Corps is operated... I feel this is one of the best conceived programs to fight poverty in our country."

In Houston, Tex., Sister M. Benedict, assistant administrator of St. Elizabeth Hospital, said:

"The program...has been a tremendous service to the participants...has served as a catalyst to stimulate ambition...we have observed energy and drive channeled into constructive avenues."

But the value of the program is best told in the words of individual youngsters who got their first real chance in life through the NYC.

"If it weren't for the Neighborhood Youth Corps, I don't know where I'd be. It's the most wonderful thing that's happened to me." Those are the words of a Florida teenager whose family had been on welfare for three generations. A high school dropout, she signed up for the NYC as a nurse's aide in a home for the aged. Because of this experience, she was able to finish high school, land a full-time job in the home and set her sights on becoming a registered nurse.

"I can say what I am now," she says, proudly, "because now I have a profession, and I am somebody."

Says a young man from Newark, N.J., who moved on to steady employment after "graduating" from the Nation's first NYC project in that city:

"The NYC is about the greatest thing. It's something to point all young people in the right direction. I would have been washing dishes or working on and off at something without it. Now, I'll never give up."

In Austin, Tex., a young Mexican-American high school dropout is well on his way to a productive life as a printer because of his experience in the program. This youth now runs the print shop where he was first employed as an NYC enrollee. As a reward for performing his job so well, he was hired on a permanent basis six months after starting. And, when the shop director retired, the youth was put in charge of the operation.

The experience of these former enrollees underscores the success of hundreds of thousands of poverty-level youth who have been given essential work-experience in a wide variety of occupations.

Initiated, developed and sponsored locally, NYC projects are helping young people lift themselves out of poverty as they help build better communities.

These young people are working as aides in libraries, schools, hospitals, offices, cafeterias and they are helping with park and recreation services as well as maintenance.

The President has said, "A manpower policy should lead us to a society in which every person has a full opportunity to develop his--or her--earning powers, where no willing worker lacks a job, and where no useful talent lacks an opportunity."

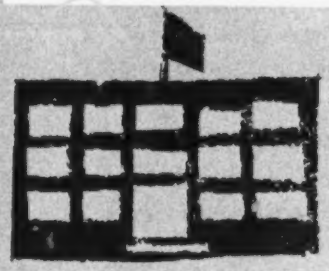
The evidence shows that the Neighborhood Youth Corps is helping achieve that lofty goal.

NEIGHBORHOOD
YOUTH CORPS

TYPICAL IN-SCHOOL ENROLLEE

17 YEARS OLD

LIVED IN HOUSEHOLD OF 6 PERSONS



HAD COMPLETED THE TENTH GRADE

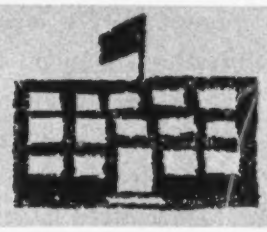
CAME FROM FAMILY WHERE THE INCOME WAS $2,000 TO $2,999

NEIGHBORHOOD
YOUTH CORPS

TYPICAL OUT-OF-SCHOOL ENROLLEE

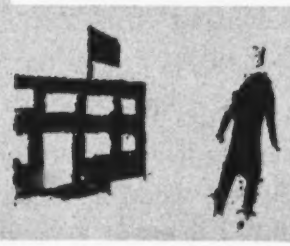
18 YEARS OLD

LIVED IN HOUSEHOLD OF 5 PERSONS



HAD COMPLETED THE NINTH GRADE

CAME FROM FAMILY WHERE THE INCOME WAS $2,000 TO $2,999



HAD BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL ONE TO TWO YEARS

NEIGHBORHOOD
YOUTH CORPS

ENROLLEES BY SEX

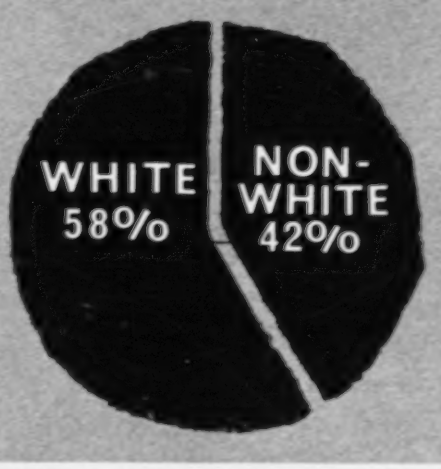
in-school programs

out-of-school programs

NEIGHBORHOOD
YOUTH CORPS

ENROLLEES BY RACE

in-school programs



out-of-school programs

SUMMARY OF NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS AGREEMENTS SIGNED, BY FISCAL YEAR, FROM INCEPTION THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1967

Year of Funding	ENROLLMENT OPPORTUNITIES				Federal Obligation
	Total	In-School	Out-of-School	Summer	
	ALL AGREEMENTS SIGNED				
FY-1965	278,426	102,204	61,731	114,491	127,742,102
FY-1966	527,725	188,784	98,626	240,315 1/	263,336,836
FY-1967	512,727	138,951	79,507 2/	294,269	348,832,914
FY-1968 (through 12/31/67)	223,009	91,581	33,448 2/	97,980	189,981,853
Total	1,541,887	521,520	273,312	747,055	929,893,705

1/ Includes 31,000 enrollment opportunities made available during the summer of 1965.

2/ Includes data for Work Training in Industry programs.

NYC ENROLLEES ON DUTY AT THE END OF THE MONTH AND ENROLLEE TERMINATIONS DURING THE MONTH, IN ONGOING PROJECTS, BY STATUS OF ENROLLEE

	PERIOD	YOUTHS ON DUTY AT END OF MONTH			ENROLLEE TERMINATION DURING THE MONTH			TOTAL YOUTHS ON DUTY DURING THE MONTH 1/		
		TOTAL	IN-SCHOOL YOUTH	OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH	TOTAL	IN-SCHOOL YOUTH	OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH	TOTAL	IN-SCHOOL YOUTH	OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH
1965	31 JULY	232,749	139,949	92,800	17,633	8,019	9,614	250,382	147,968	102,414
	31 AUG.	174,313	96,705	77,608	23,050	10,770	12,280	197,363	107,475	89,888
	30 SEPT. 2/	120,477	68,763	51,714	49,818	19,860	29,958	170,295	88,623	81,672
	31 OCT.	122,554	80,859	41,695	10,229	4,132	6,097	132,783	84,991	47,792
	30 NOV.	150,313	105,067	45,246	13,503	7,872	5,631	163,816	112,939	50,877
	31 DEC.	156,542	116,300	40,242	12,875	6,901	5,974	169,417	123,201	46,216
1966	31 JAN.	154,510	118,916	35,594	18,053	11,258	6,795	172,563	130,174	42,389
	28 FEB.	162,513	120,509	42,004	16,207	8,386	7,821	178,720	128,895	49,825
	31 MAR.	196,771	145,357	51,414	19,105	8,975	10,130	215,876	154,332	61,544
	30 APR.	202,544	147,547	54,997	18,800	8,535	10,265	221,344	156,082	65,262
	31 MAY	177,226	126,396	50,830	22,004	12,972	9,032	199,230	139,368	59,862
	30 JUNE	205,327	148,390	56,937	74,441	63,550	10,891	279,768	211,940	67,828
	31 JULY	254,032	192,650	61,382	29,511	16,473	13,038	283,543	209,123	74,420
	31 AUG.	190,601	138,620	51,981	84,860	63,867	20,993	275,461	202,487	72,974
	30 SEPT. 3/	127,644	82,131	45,513	56,271	44,051	12,220	183,915	126,182	57,733
	31 OCT.	150,159	101,912	48,247	14,637	6,438	8,199	164,796	108,350	56,446
	30 NOV.	164,935	111,542	53,393	13,365	5,520	7,845	178,300	117,062	61,238
	31 DEC.	172,906	118,315	54,591	13,340	5,310	8,030	186,246	123,625	62,621
1967	31 JAN.	181,272	124,251	57,021	15,042	6,479	8,563	196,314	130,730	65,584
	28 FEB.	187,642	128,550	59,092	17,454	8,265	9,189	205,096	136,815	68,281
	31 MAR.	197,940	135,118	62,822	16,044	6,549	9,495	213,984	141,667	72,317
	30 APR.	203,763	138,377	66,386	16,636	6,344	10,292	220,399	144,721	75,678
	31 MAY	199,565	134,235	65,330	21,600	11,209	10,391	221,165	145,444	75,721
	30 JUNE	263,220	195,395	67,825	24,008	11,921	12,087	287,228	207,316	79,912
	31 JULY	348,691	280,863	67,828	24,310	13,380	10,930	373,001	294,243	78,758
	31 AUG.	320,025	256,005	64,020	47,097	35,262	11,835	367,122	291,267	75,855
	30 SEPT.	177,800	116,932	60,868	17,508	4,970	12,538	195,308	121,902	73,406

1/ Figures shown represent the sum of the number of youths on duty at the end of the month and enrollee terminations during the month.

2/ The large number of terminations during September 1965 represents mainly in-school youths who were enrolled in out-of-school projects for the summer months.

3/ The large number of terminations during September 1966 reflects primarily the large number of youths who were enrolled in summer projects and re-enrolled in the in-school program.

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTHS ENROLLED IN NYC OUT-OF-SCHOOL PROGRAMS, BY WORK ASSIGNMENT, SEX AND RACE

WORK ASSIGNMENT	TOTAL ENROLLED	MALE			FEMALE		
		TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CLERICAL	28.4	7.9	6.7	9.7	54.9	59.9	50.7
EDUCATIONAL AIDES	3.4	.9	.8	1.0	6.6	6.4	6.8
CUSTODIAL	7.8	9.7	8.4	11.6	5.3	3.8	6.5
MAINTENANCE	19.7	33.6	33.3	34.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
CONSERVATION	18.0	31.1	36.2	23.5	1.2	.9	1.4
FOOD SERVICE	4.1	1.4	1.1	1.8	7.7	7.0	8.3
HEALTH SERVICE	7.6	2.9	2.4	3.6	13.7	11.9	15.2
CRAFTSMEN/MECHANICS	4.1	6.8	6.6	6.9	.6	.6	.5
LIBRARY AIDES	1.9	.6	.6	.6	3.7	4.6	2.9
RECREATION	4.1	4.0	2.6	6.1	4.2	2.7	5.4
MISCELLANEOUS	.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	.4	.3	.6

NOTE: Detail does not always add to 100 percent due to rounding.

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTHS ENROLLED IN NYC IN-SCHOOL PROGRAMS, BY WORK ASSIGNMENT, SEX AND RACE

WORK ASSIGNMENT	TOTAL ENROLLED	MALE			FEMALE		
		TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CLERICAL	18.8	5.0	4.4	6.2	33.8	35.0	31.7
EDUCATIONAL AIDES	20.0	12.4	11.3	14.5	28.3	25.8	32.4
CUSTODIAL	24.5	40.2	40.7	39.3	7.4	7.2	7.8
MAINTENANCE	10.9	18.8	20.0	16.4	2.3	2.4	2.2
CONSERVATION	4.2	7.8	7.7	7.3	.5	.5	.4
FOOD SERVICE	8.1	5.6	5.6	5.7	10.8	11.4	9.9
HEALTH SERVICE	1.6	.8	.7	.9	2.5	2.3	2.9
CRAFTSMEN/MECHANICS	.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	.1	.1	(1/)
LIBRARY AIDES	6.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	11.8	13.4	9.2
RECREATION	3.8	5.1	4.8	5.8	2.3	1.8	3.1
MISCELLANEOUS	.4	.6	.6	.6	.3	.2	.4

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Detail does not always add to 100 percent due to rounding.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS - CUMULATIVE DATA ON ENROLLMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS, BY STATE: January 1, 1965 through June 30, 1967

STATES	ENROLLMENT OPPORTUNITIES	FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS
TOTAL, U.S.	1,318,878	$739,911,852 1/
ALABAMA	23,394	14,168,061
ALASKA	4,506	4,374,016
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0
ARIZONA	28,976	16,004,378
ARKANSAS	35,644	18,501,224
CALIFORNIA	102,093	65,149,758
COLORADO	13,765	7,674,078
CONNECTICUT	12,027	7,492,568
DELAWARE	2,044	1,174,646
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	26,096	14,275,647
FLORIDA	31,444	19,241,111
GEORGIA	35,153	17,624,650
GUAM	150	141,350
HAWAII	6,049	2,752,630
IDAHO	2,298	1,068,910
ILLINOIS	81,666	35,453,404
INDIANA	17,630	11,475,691
IOWA	7,833	4,290,229
KANSAS	8,063	4,482,752
KENTUCKY	39,850	18,001,160
LOUISIANA	24,519	12,848,106
MAINE	6,627	3,894,105
MARYLAND	10,887	7,466,888
MASSACHUSETTS	26,655	15,034,482
MICHIGAN	36,255	18,548,571
MINNESOTA	19,542	11,702,070
MISSISSIPPI	24,500	15,208,708
MISSOURI	37,769	21,539,112
MONTANA	4,952	2,946,585
NEBRASKA	5,850	3,050,358
NEVADA	3,309	1,792,155
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,957	1,151,878
NEW JERSEY	34,006	23,190,285
NEW MEXICO	11,172	6,289,581
NEW YORK	136,150	77,256,102
NORTH CAROLINA	41,145	23,380,552
NORTH DAKOTA	3,653	1,949,830
OHIO	53,167	32,249,491
OKLAHOMA	32,700	16,521,612
OREGON	10,681	5,407,667
PENNSYLVANIA	57,400	35,070,811
PUERTO RICO	30,205	13,204,920
RHODE ISLAND	10,044	4,615,298
SOUTH CAROLINA	20,025	10,459,333
SOUTH DAKOTA	4,742	2,503,371
TENNESSEE	35,847	18,878,042
TEXAS	68,462	39,697,359
UTAH	6,326	4,279,583
VERMONT	2,887	1,613,832
VIRGINIA	18,929	12,429,363
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,168	1,101,646
WASHINGTON	16,692	10,323,519
WEST VIRGINIA	25,299	12,413,278
WISCONSIN	14,933	7,494,346
WYOMING	1,742	993,500

1/ Includes $59,250 for two nationwide developmental projects.